BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM-Day and Evening. BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening.-"The

BROADWAY THEATER - This Evening - "Peep o' BUNYAN HALL, Union Square-This Afternoon and

DODWORTH HALL-This Evening.-Mr. Geo. Vantenboff's Reiding: "Rie and Doubledick." " Academy," siel "The Trial from Pinkwick." FRENCH THEATER - This Evening -" Marie An-

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NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening .- "Under the NIBLO'S GARDEN - This Evening .- "The White

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

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All huminess letters for this office should be addressed to "Tan Trintural," New York.

We same t undertake to return rejected Communications.

January Fashions, Letters from the Peo-ple, Metropolitan Eourd of Health, the Irish State Prisoners. Irreligion and Insanity, a Substitute for House Faper, Dividing Profits Among Workmen, and other matters, are on our Among Workmen, and other matters, are on our second page this morning; Shipping Intelligence, the Money and other Markets, on the third; Science on the sixth, and Real Estate, Sale of Postage-Stamps in the City, The New-York Legislature, Buried Treasures and the Angel-World, and Law Intelligence, on the seventh.

In the SENATE yesterday an official om munication from Mr. Stanton was duly received, without objection.

The Cotton-tax bill was taken up and an effort made to agree with the House, but without success. The House wanted to repeal the tax success. The House wanted to repeal the tax altogether; the Senate proposed to suspend the tax for one year only. Further action will be taken on Monday.

The Finance Committee reported a bill re-The Finance Committee reported a on re-lating to United States notes, recnacting the Legal Tender act, and providing for contracts payable in gold.

There was some discussion on the proposi-

tion to appoint naval officers as consuls.

Mr. Stewart called up his bill to create a school of mines, on which he made an elaborate The House bill making appropriations to sup-

ply the deficiency in the appropriations for the execution of the Reconstruction law and for the service of the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending June 30, 1868, was somewhat amended, and finally passed. The Schate, after some unimportant business, adjourned till Monday.

In the House an inquiry into the copyright business was ordered.

There was a long contest on a bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad in Iowa, but the bill

was finally adopted.

Regular official communications were received and accepted from Mr. Stanton as Sec-

retary of War.

The fremainder of the session was taken up in discussion on the Proposed Reconstruction bill.

The South Carolina Convention have managed to induce the negro doorkeeper to re-sign. This is considered an important Conservative triumpit. The Convention has voted to allow Gov. Orr and Gen. Canby seats within

the bar. In the North Carolina Convention there had been a stir about epithets, and a resolution was adopted to exclude from the privileges of the House any reporter who should treat the

members with disrespect.

The Virginia Convention yesterday spent the whole session in debating the suffrage question, but did not reach a vote.

The Mississippi Convention is just getting to work, propositions for the first sections of the

Constitution having been submitted yesterday. In the Georgia Convention yesterday the militin system was introduced and debated. The only vote taken was on imprisonment for debt, which was forever abolished.

The notorious Jecker, who bribed the French Government into undertaking the Mexican expedition, will now sue the French Government for the recovery of \$13,000,000 due on the Franco-Mexican bonds. We would advise "cannot break the law, put its administration in | bridge, and from thence to some point on the | pose reconstruction while Gen. Hancock him-

Jecker to become a Mexican citizen, and induce President Juarez to undertake an expedition against France for the purpose of ea- They were henest men doing their duty. This forcing his claims.

Since the recent change of front on the part of stead of carrying out the law of Congress, the

The Times, The World is losing circulation. We generals were directed to carry out "the Presadvise our Democratic friends to cling to The "ident's great work of Constitutional freedom." World. It is a more lively paper if not at all | This, at least, was the way the President's or-

The following compliment is eminently deserved. It is copied from The Express, and refers to The New-York Times:

COMING ROUND RIGHT.—The Times, if it keeps on, will soon be an excellent Copperhead. The following editorial would do as well for The Express. The rumor that The Times has been purchased by a company of Copperhead politicians, and is

to be the organ of Mayor Hoffman, is unfounded. Mr. Raymond still edits The Times, and we are in hopes that its present Copperhead fit will bring it around again. The Alabama Obstructionists held a Convention yesterday, and resolved not to vote on the

new Constitution, but they propose to keep up a compact organization and look out for chances from negro domination. A Mr. John S. Newberry has published a letter criticising the figures and estimates of Sec-

retary McCulloch's report, without that care which would be essential to accuracy. The reply, which is published elseweere, is from the pen of a person intimately and officially acquainted with the details of the administration of the Treasury, and its facts and figures may be relied on as official. The inhabitants of the Danish Islands, St.

unanimous vote, declared in favor of annexation to the United States. Whatever may be thought of the expediency of buying American islands freemen than subjects of a European monarch. We wish the same liberty of voting might be Britain, Spain, and other European Powers.

The Turkish Government is greatly alarmed at the aggressive policy which Russia is now avowed sympathy of England and France, and military and naval preparations in the Mediterranean. England and France are, moreover, making the greatest efforts to bring about a great European combination against Russia, but whether they will fight themselves is still doubtful.

A general order was issued yesterday morning directing military officers to cooperate with the civil authority to repress and punish crime, but to take cognizance themselves of cases failure of impartial justice. Writs of habeas corpus are to be obeyed so far as to produce the body and make a respectful re-Gen. Meade has removed the Controller of the State of Georgia, because he refused to recognize the military authority. Gen. Ruger has entered upon his duties as Governor of the

and prosperity in the City of Philadelphia; showing not only the growth of the city, but also the marked proportion of houses to the the second manufacturing city in the world. 108.182; of this number 385 are churches, 253 must be respected. schools, public and denominational; 1,266 mills and factories, 60 public institutions, 27 theaters and halls, 86 hose houses, &c., &c. A very large proportion of these buildings are substantially built, stone and brick predominating. The present population of the city is about eight hundred thousand.

THE SITUATION.

The next card may be Impeachment. Mr. Johnson might as well understand this before he forces upon Congress the necessity. We makes himself an "impediment," he must be swept away. This is the Logic of the Hour. An issue has been forced upon the President which he must answer. If he admits the right of Congress to restore Mr. Stanton, then he adhimself in antagonism to the law, and is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The whole difficulty began in the Spring. When the Reconstruction bill was pending, the President fought it. His friends in Congress made a strenuous opposition. He vetoed it. But Congress prevailed, and the President's friends announced that while he opposed the law, and had resisted its passage, it was law, and he would execute it in letter and in spirit. Some of our friends did not believe him, and wished Congress not to adjourn. An adjournday of meeting was arranged in the Summer, it was thought that none would be held. The President seemed to be under good influences. He appointed Sheridan, and Sickles, and Pope. the country. He was regarded as an obstinate, resolute man, doing a duty that was unpleas-

have a Summer of rest. An evil influence seemed gradually to spread over Washington. We heard hints and mutwas beginning to doubt. Mr. Stanbery was put found in the Reconstruction act. Mr. Black, (who seems to be the Mephistopheles of this Administration, as well as of that of Mr. Buchanan), and Mr. Blair, and a crowd of adventurers were swarming around his Excellency and urging him to "vigor." He was admonished to "beware of the nigger." Finally, the law was found to be no law, and instead of generals commanding, the commanders of the South were merely policemen obeying. It is for Mr. Johnson to say whether it shall be Congress hastened together, and the law was made more stringent. Surely there could be no mistake now, and the President would do his duty. Stanbery's police idea was one breach of faith. Congress had scarcely adjourned before there was another.

"the hands of trusty commanders," The country wanted Sheridan, and Sickles, and Stanton. would not do, and they were dismissed. The War Minister was stricken down, and the two Considering that Mr. Raymond voted for the trusted generals were disgraced. Sickles was Reconstruction bill, it is singular how he degraded to a colonelcy, and Sheridan sent out to the Indian country. A Tammany Hall Democrat was found for New-Orleans, and ingan expressed it. The understanding, which morally was as much a contract as though it had been solemnly executed between the President and Congress, had been violated.

"Let this man be impeached," said a large number of our friends. We deemed impeachment to be unwise, because we saw more evils to come from the overthrow of the Presidenta tedious ceremony of law with a doubtful result-than by keeping him in his place under proper legislative control. Probably we were wrong, and trusted too much in the sober second-thought of the President. Be that as it not outlast January, and that February will may, Congress agreed with us, and impeachment was suspended. It will be an admonition, we hoped, and the President will be wise.

Folly has been succeeded by folly, and madness by madness. Mr. Stanton was removed. The President felt that his duty was to submit his action to the Senate. The Senate overhereafter. They voted to set apart a day in | ruled him. Gen. Grant retired from the War which to call upon Almighty God to save them | Office, and Mr. Stanton was again Secretary. What do we see? The President proclaims to the world that he has been cheated, swindled, deceived, his confindence abused. He did not intend that Mr. Stanton should come back, the Senate concurring or non-concurring. "President Johnson," murmurs the official organ, was greatly surprised at the surrender by "Gen. Grant of the trust reposed in him as "Secretary of War ad interim." "The people " of the country will doubtless be startled at "the communication that Mr. Stanton has so quietly resumed possession of the War "Department." The World says that Thomas and St. Johns, have, by an almost Grant "has acted a part inconsistent with his honor as a gentleman and his duty as a soldier;" and another writer, who is known to be in the confidence of the from European princes, it is gratifying to know | President, intimates that Gen. Grant will be that the people wish rather to be American placed under arrest, and Lieut.-Gen. Sherman given command of the Army. This means that the President intended to make an issue with allowed to the American subjects of Great | Congress-to have a quarrel-and not to obey the law. He did not intend to do this in his own person, but through the medium of Grant. Grant was to be the weapon-the nominal combatant-and behind his popularity the pursuing in the Eastern question. It has the President would shield himself, as he has done a hundred times before. He would kill two is urged by these two Powers to make extensive | birds with one stone. He would ruin Grant with the country by placing him in antagonism to the law; and he would keep Stanton out of

Because Gen. Grant declines to do Mr. Johnson's dirty work, to be his creature and catspaw, and cover the infamics of the Administration with the luster of his great name, the President howls with disappointed rage, and We his followers foam with indignation. honor Gen. Grant for what he has done. We regard these attacks upon his truthfulness as where it is believed there will otherwise be a the baying of so many hounds. In a question of veracity between Ulysses S. Grant and Andrew Johnson, between a soldier whose honor is as untarnished as the sun, and turn, but custody is not to be surrendered. a President who has betrayed every friend, and broken every promise, the country will not hesitate. Let this fight be open and manly. If Andrew Johnson means to defy this Tenure-of-Office law, and make a war upon the country, let him do it if he dare, and take the consequences! Edwin M. Stanton is Secretary The following facts, culled from the returns of War, and he can only be removed by the of the Assessors, exhibit the increase of wealth operation of law. Of course, the President does not desire him in the War Office; but neither does he want Mr. Stevens in the House, nor Mr. Sumner in the Senate. He wishes their number of inhabitants; and the large number absence so badly that he has publicly expressed of factories and mills, ranking Philadelphia as his opinion they should be hung. Still, they are in Congress, just as Stanton is in the Cab-

The total number of buildings in the city is | inet; they are officers of the Government, and "Let Stanton resign," say some, "and thus "tide over this trouble." We beg Mr. Stanton not to resign. If we are to have a contest with President Johnson of a decisive character. the sooner it comes the better. We have had enough of patience, compromise, forbearance. Our cause is that of justice, and we owe the millions of helpless loyalists in the South too much to see them sacrificed to the spirit of Slavery and Treason which now rules incarnate in the person of Andrew Johnson. Therefore, we say, let the President, if he dare, put trust wisdom will prevail. But if the President a finger upon Mr. Stanton or Gen. Grant. We have sacrificed too much for freedom to see it stifled in a night by these conspirators against the public good. These men are enemics of the Republic. Under the pretense of saving the country and executing the laws, they are labormits everything. If he denies it, he places ing to bring anarchy upon us. They seek to make the South a hell, to have race to be arrayed against race, and vengeance to take the place of justice. Every step that the loyal men have taken toward reconstruction is opposed, and the President of the United States, the sworn executer of the law, stands to-day in the position of its most persistent and powerful foe. But for him every Southern State would be in Congress, and the country would

be satisfied. "Yes, but we will lose the elections," say some, "and the Copperheads will triumph. ment was effected, however, and, although a Well, we have heard that before, and we find no terror in it. If the slave interest is to triumph, and the loyal men of the South are to be remanded to the mercy of the men who tried to enslave and murder them for five years, He was gradually returning to sympathy with let it be done by the Copperheads when they come into power, and not by our negative consent. Defeat may come with honor, but let it ant, and the country honored him. Congress find us standing sternly by the right, went home, and it seemed as if we were to yielding no principle, making no concession. We are beaten to-day, if defeat is our destiny. Rather than see the Congress of America tamely concede one element of terings, and dark suggestions. The President justice, or surrender one man to the tyranny of the Rebel power, or permit the President to to his law books to see if a flaw could be put a finger upon Mr. Stanton or Gen. Grant. we would accept any political fate. This Congress cannot recede. It cannot shirk its responsibility, and it must not be paralyzed by concessions to a President who, finding he cannot

rule the country, seems bent upon ruining it. -Therefore we admonish the President and his midnight, back-stairs counselors, like Black, and Coyle, and Blair, to be cautious! The next card that Congress may play is Impeachment. played or not.

The N. Y. Sun "shines for all" no more. There is a total eclipse of that luminary, "vis-"ible" at New-Haven. The people of that quiet and classic suburb have projected a railroad Congress has certainly given these generals from their city to the Highlands on the Hud-

Erie Railroad. There is some danger that such a road might not pay, or might not benefit the excellent people of the classic suburb of New-Haven as largely as they may expect. But The Sun fears that it will divert trade from the City of New-York to the saered precincts of Yale. The theory entitles its originators to a straight jacket and a dose

NEW-JERSEY STATE RIGHTS.

The State Gazette at Trenton, representing the Camden and Amboy Railroad, is troubled with what it calls the errors in our account of the thirty years of aggressions of this Company, but at the same time it shows itself ignorant of the acts of the Assembly, and of law decisions that have appeared in the proper records. All these researches we can well afford to let pass as an attempt to throw dust, since the main points in our charges against the monopoly-of frightful extortions by a ring of managers, of retaining all the legal talent in the State, of keeping the newspaper press in subjection, and of degrading and making the State miserably poor-are not denied, Since we made the above charges,

decision from the Circuit Court of the United States vitally affecting the claims made by New-Jersey and this monopoly has been made public. To present the subject in a fair light, we will first show the audacious presumptions of the New-Jersey Court of Appeals. Under date of December 2 we have a decision of this Court, Justice C. J. Beasley, presiding, on the case between the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and the Camden and Amboy, in which the Judge says it will be difficult to find any power, either in the State or in the United States, "to prevent New-' Jersey, in the exercise of her pleasure, from closing up or forbidding the use of any highway within her dominion." Again, says this New-Jersey Judge: "There is no provision, nor any indication in the Constitution of the United States, to the effect that one State, as a matter of positive duty, shall give right of passage over her territory to the citizens of another State. The only obligation of a State in this respect is, to allow the citizens of other States to use, equally with her own citizens, such roads and highways as she may see fit to construct. Although a State must, by the force of laws regulating its own growth, give these means of intercourse to both, still, she cannot be compelled to do so on the ground of a duty of positive obliga-'tion." The meaning of this is clear enough, that is, that when the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy shall expire, in 1869, it will be rerenewed by the State Legislature, and, as has been the case for more than thirty years, the traveler in going from New-York to Philadelphia will be forced to pay tribute to the State of New-Jersey. In the same manner, a traveler going from Jerusalem to Jericho is obliged to pay tribute to thieves. The Judge explicitly says that, after the above period shall have elapsed, the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad will have no greater right than now to compete with the Camden and Amboy. To explain how such a decision could be made by a Court which previously, in the New-York and Erie case, with a full bench of fourteen Judges, unanimously decided that the State of New-Jersey "had no right to interfere with, or in any manner burden, inter-State communica-'tion," would require a history too humiliating

for poor human nature. We come now to a decision of a higher Court, and of quite another kind. Being recent, and of a national character, it will be read with profound interest. In The American Law Register for January, 1867, is a report of a case in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa, namely, of Gray agt. the Clinton Bridge, being on a bill to procure the abatement of the the Mississippi River. It is objected, first, that, river was to remain forever unobstructed; second, that Congress has no power over bridges crossing navigable streams of the United States, and, third, that the act of Congress declaring the Clinton Bridge a lawful structure was special legislation, which invaded the province of the Courts. Judge Miller presiding said that the Court could not go behind a law passed by Congress and signed by the President thus' to decide upon a treaty with a foreign power. Such questions are international, and are to be settled by the nations interested. "If the Court could do this it could annul declarations of war, suspend the levy of armies, and become a great national arbiter, instead of a court of justice for the administration of the laws of the United States." As to the second objection, Judge Miller said that the regulation of commerce, as exercised by Congress, has done as much to constitute a strong bond of nationality as any other power belonging to the General Government. As to steamboats, Congress had passed statutes regulating the business, and had even framed a minute code which prescribed the details of navigation, the number of passengers, the qualifications of officers, and its right to do so has never been disputed. Commerce by land is equally under its jurisdiction; indeed, when the Constitution was framed, the commerce between the States was, to a great extent, by land. The railroad now shares with the steamboat the monopoly of the carrying trade, and when those roads become the channels through which the nations of Europe and Asia shall interchange their commodities there can be no reason to doubt that to regulate them is "to regulate commerce." "For my 'part," says Justice Miller, "I must say that I have no doubt of the right of Congress to prescribe all needful and proper regulations for the conduct of this immense traffic over any railroad which may voluntarily become part of one of these lines of inter-State communication, or to authorize the creation of such roads, when the purposes of inter-State 'transportation of persons and property justi'fy, or require it."

The conflicting and inconsistent policies now being pursued by the several District Commanders, each acting according to his own political proclivities, affords a sufficient reason for placing Gen. Grant in command over the five Departments. When, during the war, each Department Commander disposed of political questions according to his personal notionsone freeing the slaves, another returning them to Slavery; one suppressing Democratic newspapers, another silencing Republican singers: one guarding tenderly the property of Rebels, the other confiscating and plundering it-it was found necessary to place a General-in-Chief in command at Washington, through whom cooperation and uniformity of action in all departments of the Government were secured. So when in the progress of reconstruction Gens. Canby and Sheridan require all registered voters without dictinction of color to be permitted to sit on juries, while Gen. Hancock forbids them "power," said the evil counselors. "If you son, where they propose to erect a suspension to do so, Gen, Meade removes officers who op-

self opposes it, Gen. Ord summons the malitary tribunals authorized by Congress while Gen. Hancock refuses to do so, the need of greate," unity of action is too evident to be denied. In what way can this unity be more happily and impartially secured than by placing all the Departments under the command of Gen. Grant?

It is not often that a project reaches our Legislature so greatly affecting the interests of this city as does the contemplated suspension bridge across the Hudson at the Highlands, for which a charter is being sought. Perhaps few of our readers are aware of the fact that the distance from Turner's, on the Erie Railroad, to this city is greater by way of Jersey City than it would be by way of this contemplated bridge. With this bridge, and about eleven miles of railroad from its western end to Turner's, there connecting with the Erie, and on the eastern side with the Hudson River Railroad, the vast trade of the West, and of the Eastern Continent about to pass over the Pacific Road. might be brought to our doors without ferriage, or the difficulties caused by the jealous legislation of New-Jersey. The time is fast approaching when ferriage on trunk lines of railroad will not be tolerated. It is rather surprising that capitalists have not long since, in this respect, relieved the metropolis from the character of a suburb of Jersey City, so far as regards the vast trade of the West-now increasing with a rapidity, and perhaps ultimately to attain a magnitude unequaled at any point on the globe.

FINANCIAL FOLLY.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1863. The tomfooleries that are thought and uttered on the financial situation defy enumeration. As to criticising them in detail, they are no more worthy of it than are the antics of a buffoon. Innocent people, ignorant of the subject, suppose from this confusion of tongues that it is a subject of labyrinthine mysteries, whereas there is no mystery at all about it. It is a subject based on ideas as plain as a pike-staff, and capable of clear and distinct exposition. our more recent experiences have so bedeviled the sentiment and judgment of the public, that it paddles round and about the question like a blind rat in the water. Is it worth while to attempt elucidation? What is the use of explaining? Mr. McCulloch has been attempting that business himself on Congress for some time past. Behold with what success! He made a luminous exposition at the opening of Congress, to which that body answered not a word, but replied with an idiotic vote flung in his face. We say idiotic. There is idiocy omewhere. The last Congress voted nearly unanimously that the Secretary of the Treasury should pursue a certain line of policy looking toward resumption. He has pursued it, and reported progress. The House turns instantly round, and almost as unanimously, without making an argument or offering a reason, repudiates the policy, and ordered the Secretary to stop. Taking the two actions together, is it not fair to say that there is just about as much intelligence displayed as there is in the kick of an It has come to pass, then, that the belief has got

expression here, that the substantial prosperity of this great country depends on whether the government of it does or does not flood it with irredeemable paper money. Pray, let us ask, what legitimate usiness the Government has with fixing the limits, any way, of the circulating medium of this youthful and rapidly advancing, trading and commercial people? It belongs to it to establish fixed and invariable standards of weight, measure, and value, and, we may add, to enact general provisions of law for the generous development and adequate protection of its industry. After this, it should take its hand entirely off business affairs. When the community requires agencies of one sort and another to facilitate their transactions, whether they be manufacturing, transportation, trading or banking companies, there should be no limitation nor hindrance to the accomplishment of their desires, except the limitations of general laws to secure the public against fraud and imposition. The measure of its wants should be left bridge, because it obstructed the navigation of to itself. The country really needs nothing now so much as for the Government to get out of the mischievons and anomalous attitude in money affairs into which it was involuntary plunged by the slaveholders' Rebellion. It intruded itself into the markets, and became a huge and universal purchaser. It came upon every public exchange, and went into every private circle, and became a universal borrower. It made itself the issuer of every form of obligation that anybody would take. All of which conduct was unavoidable but equally unnatural and deplorable. The result has been, first, great prosperity to the trading and producing world; and second, great and corresponding suffering and disaster, in the presence of which, still growing, still accumulating, we now stand. The end will be reached when this unnatural state of things is brought to a final termination, and not till then. And it is everybodys interest that

it should be terminated as soon as possible.

Now the Government has long been out of the field as a gigantic purchaser, leaving trade to its natural supports, namely, the wants of regular consumers. Its next palpable duty is to fund its obligations and provide for the interest thereon, and above all to take up, get out of sight, the notes with which it has flooded the country during its great necessities, to the violent and illegal exclusion of the universal standard of value. The only really vital and enduring interest which Congress and the business community have in this process, consists in their wishing it godspeed, and aiding it all that lies in their power. But behold what they do. They clamorously urge that the Government shall not pay its notes nor withdraw them from private hands even to the extent it has the desire and the means wherewith to retire them! Can anything be more preposterous than this, in view of the palpable causes of our depressed financial condition ? Because all healthy industry and all legitimate trade needs nothing and can bear nothing but a fixed standard of value, or its paper representative, always convertible into the standard itself, or what is the same thing, products

measured by the standard price. Happily, there can be no longer any pretense that we cannot realize this result after our great expenditures, since the world is at this hour full of the precious metals. The banks of all specie-paying countries are stuffed with them. There were never such hoards accumulated before since banks existed, and the channels of trade and circulation are filled with them in every country but this. In addition to this, the golden stream of our own products is pouring its flood over the mountains and over the Isthmus at the rate of hundreds of millions a year. How lamenta rate of hundreds of millions a year. How lamenta-ble, how childish, how imbecile in us, with all our boasted riches, and enterprise, and pluck, under such circumstances of affluence of the precious metals, to stand timid and approbensive before the bold specu-lators and monopolizers, greedy, unscrupnious, bank-rupt, who cry out for a continuance of the existing system of national impoverishment and disgrace.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

PRIZE FIGHTING-SHIP NEWS. PRIZE FIGHTING—SHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Arrangements are being made for a prize fight between Toniny Chandler and Billy Dwyer for a purse of \$10,000, forfeit money up, time and place not named.

Arrived, ship Eleuise, from Glasgow, via Falkland Islands. Cleared, ship Afrec Amette, for Liverpeel, with 35,000 sneks of wheat. Wheat, \$2 50 \$2 \$2 \$5. Flour, \$7 50 \$2 \$8. Legal tenders, 724.

ss. Legal tenders, 724.

TRIAL FOR CRUELTY AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The trial of Capt.
H. O. Windsor of the ship Intropid, for crueling beating a seaman, and afterwards setting him aften in an open boat off Eastern Island, creates considerable interest among all classes. The court room is througed every day, and the appearance of the Captain is a signal for hisses and groans and attempts at personal violence.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate yesterlay confirmed the of Public Moneys at Boonerille, following nominations:

Win. M. Post, to be Assessor of James M. Castell, Receiver of Intermal Revenue for the XIIth District of Pennsylvania.

B. E. Chandler, Chief Engineer in The Senate rejected Samuel P. Daniela as Receiver of Public Moneys at Indianapolis.

POLITICAL. NEW-YORK.

THE UNION-REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE A meeting of the Union-Republican General Com, nittee was held last night at the headquarters on Broad, "ay and Twenty-second-st. The President, Mr. Freeman J. Fithian, was in the chair. There was a full attendance of delegates elected, and others who claim to be elected, a., d friends of contesters and protesters. The minutes of the "revious meeting disposed of, the special order of the night, t was taken up, which was the consideration of the claims of frival delegations to scats in the General Committee, and, "ally interrupted to table a communication from the Two ally-third st. organization, said to contain a proposition for harmonizing the two bodies, so that the Regulolican party in this city might in the future present a united front in all political contests. A spirited discussion took place upour the matter of contested seats, until Mr. Charles S. Spencer offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the papers in each case to a select committee. The chair appointed such committee Messrs. John Cochrac, William P. Richardson, J. F. Ellery, J. Soils Ritterband, John H. White, John Duke, William V. Alexander, James W. Thompson, and Isaac P. Hunt. The announcement of these names excited the tre of many delegates, and several jumped to their feet and asserted that the committee had been packed, and that the contestants would not obtain a fair hearing; also, that the omission of Mr. Spencer from the committee was a violation of all Parliamentary rules and usages, and that his services in the past demanded recognition now. The floor was at length obtained by the ex-President of the General Committee, but he had not proceeded far with his specch in relation to the complexion of the committee and the rules of the General Committee, when he was interrupted by members of the General Committee, but he had not proceeded far with his specch in relation to the round the first seats of delegates properly elected when he was interrupted by unembers of the General Committee, and that the General Committee adjourn s A meeting of the Union-Republican General Com mittee was held last night at the headquarters on ing of imprudence, and impropriety, and erroneous

A NEW GRANT ASSOCIATION. The members of the Twenty-first Assembly Pile members of the Twedty-first Assembly District Grant Club were largely increased last night, through the efforts of several speakers who addressed the Club at their Headquarters, corner of Third-ave, and Onohundred-and-fourteenth-st. A meeting had been called for the purpose of calling out the friends of Gen. Grant, and it was well attended. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Allen, Roberts, Browne, and others.

was well attended. Speeches were delivered by Messis. Allon, Roberts, Browne, and others.

The TWENTY-THIRD-ST, ORGANIZATION.

The Union Republican General Committee (Conservative) met at the headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-third-st. The Hon. Thomas Murphy was in the chair. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Joseph B. Taylor in their great affliction. The special committee on harmonizing the rival organizations reported that a communication was forwarded to Judge Fithian's Committee, and a reply was awaited. Messis, James M. Booth, Sheridan Shook, Thomas E. Stewart, John M. Costa, and Thomas J. Brown were elected Delegates at-Large. The following Committees were appointed: Executive—Henry Smith, P. C. Van Wyck, George W. Olmstead, Thomas B. Billis, Robert Edwards, Wm. C. Celes, Wm. Hepbarn, David Miller, Geo. B. Deam, Edward A. Ware, Thomas E. Smith, John Gorman, Robert Armstrong, S. M. Elatchford, A. J. Dittenhoeffer, James Kelly, James E. Coulter, Robert P. Duncan, Georgo H. Sheldon, William H. Richards, and Henry J. Armstrong. Finance—Abraham Wakeman, James Kelly, Abraham J. Dittenhoeffer, Thomas B. Asten, P. C. Van Wyck, Charles L. Livingston, and John P. Cammings. Correspondence—Ruing F. Andrews, H. H. Huelat, E. Nevins, Hamilton Murray, and George M. Rea. Resolutions—James W. Booth, and John Lalor. The Executive Committee was instructed to meet on Saturday evening next, and propose a call for a primary election to choose delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

KANSAS.

KANSAS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jain. 16.—The Kansas Legislature organized yesterday by electing G. W. Smith Speaker of the House. The Legislature is composed of 58 Republicans and 30 Democrats in the House, and 20 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the Senate. The officers of both Houses, in every case, are Republicans. The Governor presented his message at 3 p. m. to-day.

He urges measures for equalizing taxation, which for the past year was four mills on the dollar upon \$56,276,560, while it is belived the taxable property of the State \$100,000,000, the liabilities of the State \$673,475, and the resources \$575,427. Referring to his appointment of a special commission to examine the price of said claims, he says the allowed claims to the amount of \$249,894, being \$119,654 less than allowed by former boards.

The number of school districts in the State is 1,172, being an increase of 301 over last year, and the value of the school property is \$75,590. After reviewing the Indian troubles the past Summer, the Governor lays before the Legislature all the correspondence relating thereto. He recommends that they provide for the organization of at least four regiments of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and one company of artiflery, to be armed and equipped by the State and med ready for active service whenever the occasion may require. With such a force we can protect the State: without it we cannot, nor can we securely rely for that protection upon the General Government at the least, until Radical changes shall have been effectual in its present Indian troubles. There are now 753 miles of Kailroad in the State in operation. The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, running from Wyandotte west along the valleys of the Kansas and Smeky Hill Rivers, has been completed to within thirty-five miles of the western boundary of the State, a distance of three hundred and thirty-five miles, together with a branch road from Leave boundary of the State, a distance of three hundred and thirty-five miles, together with a branch road from Leav enworth to Lawrence of thirty-five miles, making in all 36 oundary of the State, a distance of three hi thirty-live miles, together with a branch road from Leavenworth to Lawrence of thirty-five miles, making in all 38 miles, as against about 130 miles completed one year ago. Then follows an enumeration of the different roads under contract and in process of construction, making the mail. Speaking of immigration to the States, he says, since July, 1847, it has amounted to 5,000 persons, and with reasonable appropriation might have been 10,000. No State in the Union offers greater inducements to immigrants than Kansas with secons quare miles of fertile soit well adapted to the production of all kind of grain and fruit, and with mild, genial climate abundance of the best quality of timber, water, stone, marble, coal, salt, and almost all other natural advantages.

He refers to the sale of the Cheroken neutral lands, and recommends the Legislature to memorialize Congress to annul the contract between the Secretary of the Interior and James F. Gay. He advocates in general ferms the importance of removing the Indians from Kansas, and concluded by counseling measures of strict economy 12 every branch of expenditure.

In his treatment of national affairs, the Governor says: Never was there a time in the history of the country when the exertions of all the patriots were more imperatively required than now. He then hay heavy charges against the people of the South, and especially severe on Andrew Johnson for the mannerin which he has managed affairs since he has been in the Presidential chair, and particularly for the hopes he has held out to the Southern people that they would be restored to all their former rights and all their privileges, regardless of previous conduct.

He says, in conclusion, our flag unsupported by the

rights and all their privileges, regardless of previous conduct.

He says, in conclusion, our flag unsupported by the military of the Government should carry with it protection to every person within the national jurisdiction without regard to condition, sex, race, or color. The 4,000,000 of colored people, from whom the chalms of slavery and tyranny have been stricken, should be guaranteed all the civil and political rights which pertain to other clitzens of the country and should be protected and maintained in the enjoyment of the same.

It is the duty of Congress to remove the embarrasament into which long years of servitude, oppression, and enforced ignorance have plunged them. The advancement of their moral education and industrial interests requires that they should have an equal voice with the other clitzens in that civil society to whose calls they are individually and collectively subject; sharing the rights and responsibilities of the government of schools, homesteads, intellectual and moral training, and try how soon they can be able the supply the ever increasing demand for intelligent labor, and to protect themselves against the avarice and malevalence of those to whom they are indebted to for all their miseries of the past.

Miss Emma Hunt was elected Enrolling Clerk of the all their miseries of the past.

Miss Emma Hant was elected Enrolling Clerk of the
Lower House of the Kansas Legislature yesterday. It is
probably the first case of the kind on record.

LOUISIANA. THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVEN

MARYLAND.

THE VOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—The Legislature

met to-day in joint convention, and veted twice for United States Scuator. On the first ballot Swann received 44 votes; Hamilton, 40, and Pratt, 19; Scattering, 1. On the second ballot, Swann received 42; Hamilton, 47, Pratt, 16; Scattering, 3. The Convention then adjourned.

VIRGINIA. DEBATE IN THE CONVENTION ON SUFFRAGE-

PAYMENT OF INTEREST BY THE STATE RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16.—In Convention to-day the subject of suffrage was debated all day, being brought up by a resolution of Mr. Underwood for suf-frage for all male citizens of age. The State Treasurer has paid out \$400,000 interest since Jan. 1.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, last evening, President Timan in the chair, Mr. Charles Bender read an interesting paper on suspension, chain, and tubular bridges, giving a description of the most remarkable. He said that the Residence of which we have any knowledge was suspension bridge of which we have any knowledge was suspension bridge of which we have any knowledge was the rected in this country over Jacob's Creek, on the turn-pike between Uniontown and Greensburg, Penn, more than a handred years ago.